

# THE MACHEN BILL FAILS

Vigorous and Successful Struggle to Prevent Concurrence by the Senate.

## BILL TALKED TO DEATH

Senators Charge That the Bill Was "Loaded" and Many Lined Up Against It.

The General Assembly of Virginia yesterday practically adjourned for the session, though the formal adjournment will not be until Tuesday. The Senate adjourned until 11 A. M. Monday and the House until noon. Of course, the two houses will be merely constructively in session until they are adjourned, but no business, even if there were any occasion for it.

The closing business sessions of the two houses were very different. The Senate had a lively session, beginning at 10 A. M. and continuing until 2 P. M., when Mr. Barkdale yielded the floor to a fellow senator to move adjournment until to-morrow.

The adjournment of the Senate terminated the effort to pass the Machen primary bill as amended by the House. This had engaged the attention of the Senate almost all day, and from the moment it was called up there was a spirited fight for and against the bill, and incidentally one of the prettiest parliamentary struggles ever had in the Senate. The opposition to the bill (and the force immediately upon the measure being taken up, it was talked to death.

The House had a serene and quiet day. Little or no business was done, but the session was marked by the usual calm and amiable resolutions commending the clerk, Mr. John W. Williams, on his faithful and intelligent work of Speaker John F. Ryan. The resolution commending the Speaker on his faithful and impartial work was offered by Mr. Heermans, of Montgomery, the floor leader of the minority and was very happily worded and presented.

## MACHEN BILL KILLED.

Prolonged and Successful Fight on the Measure.

The session of the Senate was a stormy one from soon after the opening at 10 A. M. until the chair was vacated at 2 P. M. for an hour and a half. The provocation of the storm or the cause of it was an effort to take up Senate bill No. 1, known as the Machen general primary bill, for concurrence in the House amendments thereto. The bill had passed the Senate last evening a few days before, there being hardly a protest by any one against it. When the measure had been communicated to the House, and, to the surprise of the Senate, pushed through that body with a few amendments tacked on, opponents of a legalized general primary were aroused, and the bill came up as the special order, and after several ineffectual attempts to pass it by, it was laid aside until 11:30, in order to permit certain important local bills to be passed. Then the battle over the enactment of the primary bill began afresh and raged until the chair was vacated at 2 P. M., when an intermission in the struggle ensued, only to recommence at 3:30.

PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE. The contest over the bill precipitated one of the most interesting parliamentary discussions ever up in the Senate, and in this debate several of the ablest and oldest members in point of service became involved. It was, indeed, a question involving the future of the State, and a resolution providing that the primary bill should be considered by the Senate and no House bills by the House, and that no bill should be considered on Saturday. The question raised was whether concurrence in the House amendments to a Senate bill was equivalent to passing a bill. The resolution cutting off the passage of bills had originally provided that no business should be transacted after Saturday, but Mr. McIlwaine had amended the resolution so as to make it read, "no bills shall be passed," his design being to avoid cutting off the power of the presiding officers to sign enrolled bills.

The question was, clearly cut, this: Is concurrence by the Senate in House amendments to a Senate bill equivalent to the passage of a bill?

Mr. Keckell, Mr. Wickham and others contended that it was, and that it would be a violation of the rule, under which the Senate was working if the Senate concurred in the House amendments to the primary bill.

Mr. Phlegar, of Montgomery, made a close and powerful argument on the negative of the proposition, contending that concurrence in amendments was not passing a bill, and that such action was entirely permissible under the rules. Although Senator Keckell had the floor, Senators Phlegar and Wickham became the principal speakers in the debate, the latter in an intricate and timely discussion of the construction of the rule, which lasted for fifteen minutes or more, both senators speaking in loud tones and with great emphasis, and playing each other with questions with such rapidity that it was hardly possible to follow in detail.

Mr. Anderson, of Richmond city, secured the floor, and, Constitution in hand, made a close and cogent argument for the correctness of the position of Senator Phlegar, showing that the language of the Constitution made a distinction between passing a bill and concurring in an amendment to a bill.

Messrs. Sadler, Fulton, Tavenner,

Barkdale and others contributed to the discussion, which lasted for an hour or more. Lieutenant-Governor Willard ruled that the Senate, having concurred in amendments to a bill, at this session it was in order to consider the question of concurrence in Senate amendments to other bills. This was, in effect, a ruling against Mr. Wickham's contention and in favor of that of Mr. Phlegar, passing a bill and concurring in amendments to one. With this question settled, the discussion of the amended bill, which had been begun earlier in the morning hour, was resumed, and continued until the chair was vacated, Messrs. Phlegar and Barkdale being the chief speakers. The right accrued to unmask the opponents of a primary bill, Mr. Barkdale, in his bold, blunt style, constraining the bill as designed for a specific purpose. He went into political history for the past five years in some detail, reviewing the May conference, and expressing his views as to the motives actuating the leaders of that movement for primaries. The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the Senate bill to amend section 127 of the Code and in the House amendments to the Senate bill to provide for evidence of the prepayment of poll tax by voters transferred from one city or county to another.

Then the Machen primary bill came up on concurrence in the House amendments. Mr. Barkdale's motion to pass by was rejected, 13 to 17. Mr. Anderson sought to call the pending question, but the Senate, by a vote of 13 to 17, refused to order it.

Mr. Bryan's motion to pass the bill by was rejected and a little later Mr. Anderson moved to pass it. Both motions were lost by a tie vote. Mr. Anderson then moved to pass the bill by, and make it a special order for 11:30 A. M., in order that several other important matters to which there was no objection might be acted upon. The motion was agreed to.

EXTEND THE SESSION. Mr. Phlegar offered the following joint resolution, extending the session, without pay, until Tuesday at 1 P. M., and the resolution was adopted and communicated to the House. It reads: Whereas, it seems probable that all of the bills which have been passed at the present session of the General Assembly cannot be properly enrolled and examined to-day; and

Whereas, it is necessary that this session of the General Assembly should be extended for a time sufficient to enable such enrollment and examination to be made;

Resolved, That the session of the General Assembly be extended until Tuesday, March 15, 1904, at 1 o'clock P. M., without pay to the members of either branch of the Assembly. Nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting the joint resolution heretofore adopted in regard to the passage of bills after 12 o'clock to-day, but enrolled bills may be signed by the presiding officers in the manner provided by law at any time before final adjournment.

Mr. Byars, of Bristol, offered a joint resolution proposing to repeal the resolution already adopted so as to permit bills to be passed until 6 P. M., yesterday, and the Senate refused to extend the rules and take the resolution up. The House communicated the passage of a House joint resolution to concur in oyster legislation. On motion of Mr. Walker the resolution was laid on the table.

MAY LEASE QUARTERS. The Senate, on Mr. Anderson's motion, took up and passed the House bill to authorize the Governor of Virginia to lease certain lands and buildings for the use of the State, and the transaction of the public business by those State officers having offices in the State Capitol during the time occupied in the enlargement, renovation and repair of the Capitol, and appropriating money therefor.

The House bill authorizing the issue of \$50,000 of bonds for paving by the city of Newport News was taken up and passed. The Senate refused to concur in the bill in relation to enlisting away or hiring laborers under contract to another. The Senate passed the House bill extending the time of the assessment and payment of the franchise tax on corporations to January 1, 1905.

The House bill to authorize and empower the Council of the town of Shenandoah to borrow money by issuing bonds for water works was taken up and passed. THE MACHEN BILL FIGHT. The opening battle over taking up the primary bill on concurrence in the House amendments, which came up early in the morning session, was one of the fastest, sharpest and most exciting parliamentary struggles in the Senate in many years.

Various senators were eager to point out objections to the amendments, and in the confusion following the taking up of the amendments, Mr. Tavenner was recognized and began what he confessed afterwards he intended to be merely a personal attack on Mr. McIlwaine, but he proceeded to make a long and elaborate speech, in which he attacked the resolution so as to make it read, "no bills shall be passed," his design being to avoid cutting off the power of the presiding officers to sign enrolled bills.

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Book 1 on Dyspepsia.  
Book 2 on the Heart.  
Book 3 on the Kidneys.  
Book 4 for Women.  
Book 5 on Rheumatism.  
Book 6 on Rheumatism.

Send me the book checked above.  
Sign here—  
Address—  
To Dr. Shoop, Box 6285, Racine, Wis.

Simply Sign This and Know How to Get Well.

That is all. Send no money. Simply sign above. Tell me the book you need. I will arrange with a druggist near you for six bottles of

Dr. Shoop's Restorative

Take it a month at my risk. If it succeeds the cost to you is \$5.50. If it fails the druggist will bill the cost to me. And I leave the decision to you.

Don't Wait Until You Are Worse. Taken in time, the suffering of this little one would have been prevented. Her mother writes me:

"Two years ago my little girl was sick continuously for six months. We tried many doctors, and they failed, yet it took only two bottles of your Restorative to cure her, and she has remained cured. You can tell others of this cure if you so desire. Mrs. C. H. Avery, Rockdale, Ill."

"A pity she did not first write me, before the case was dangerous. Of my own child, I had been sick for 20 years. For 8 years I could do practically no work. He writes:

"When she first started taking the Restorative, she barely weighed 50 pounds; now she weighs 125, and is able to do all her house work. I can tell others of this cure if you so desire. Mrs. C. H. Avery, Rockdale, Ill."

"I, G. Billingsley, of Thomsville, Ga., for three years has been crippled with disease. Now he is well. He writes:

"I spent \$200.00 for other medicines, and the Dr. I have spent with you have done me more good than all the rest. Both money and suffering might have been saved."

And these are only three from over 65,000 similar cases. These letters—dozens of them—come every day to me. How much serious illness the Restorative has cured! How many cases of knowledge, for the slightly ill and the indisposed simply get a bottle or two of their druggist, are cured, and never hear from them.

But of 60,000 sick—one seriously sick, mind you—who ask for help, how many get a bottle or two of your Restorative, and are cured? I can succeed in cases like these—fall but one case in 40. In this disease—depressed and chronic—I can't tell you I can always cure the slightly ill!

Why the Restorative Succeeds. You may oil and rub, adjust and repair a weak engine. It will never be stronger nor do its work better, without steam. More power—more steam—more energy.

And so with the vital organs. Doctor them as you will. That's mere repairing. Permanent

of the Senate had preceded the continuation of Mr. Tavenner's argument against the bill.

TALKS IT TO DEATH. When Mr. Tavenner had taken his seat Mr. Barkdale, of Halifax, was recognized and the pending question could be moved and he spoke until the chair was vacated at 2 P. M. and retained the floor.

At the resumption of the chair at 3:30 o'clock, the Halifax speaker did not move. The House, in the meantime, had taken up the House bill authorizing the issue of \$50,000 of bonds for paving by the city of Newport News was taken up and passed. The Senate refused to concur in the bill in relation to enlisting away or hiring laborers under contract to another.

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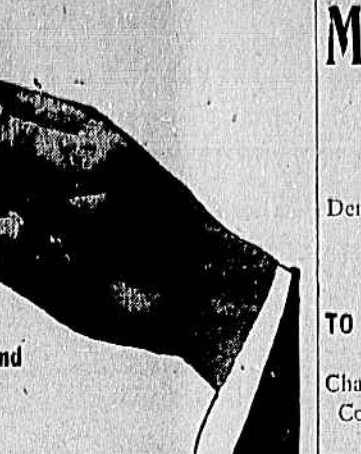
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Simply Sign This and Know How to Get Well.

That is all. Send no money. Simply sign above. Tell me the book you need. I will arrange with a druggist near you for six bottles of

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Take it a month at my risk. If it succeeds the cost to you is \$5.50. If it fails the druggist will bill the cost to me. And I leave the decision to you.

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# MR. JONES'S POSITION

Denies Report He Intimated He Would Vote Against Exposition Bill.

## TO VISIT JAMESTOWN

Chartered Steamer Loaded With Congressmen to Leave Washington Next Friday.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—Representative Jones, of the First District, looked serene and happy to-day, though he declared he did not care to discuss the defeat of the bill to put the city of Newport News, and several counties of the Second District into the First District. When questioned regarding the statement which has been made to the effect that he intended opposing the bill to make an appropriation to the Jamestown Exposition if an effort was made to divide his district, Mr. Jones said:

"I have never given the slightest intimation to any one whether I should vote for or against such an appropriation. Even Mr. Maynard, who has worked so zealously for the exposition bill, has never heard me say whether I would vote for it. Nor have I ever said that if the redistricting bill were passed I should endeavor to make the exposition held at Jamestown. I have said that an effort to have the exposition there might be successful in view of the fact that if an appropriation is made, it will be made on purely sentimental grounds, and not as a matter of business. Congress might be induced to believe that the exposition should be on the spot where the first English settlement in America was actually founded, and not at some remote locality. It was proper for anybody connected with the Exposition Company to say that if the bill to put the city of Newport News into the First District were passed, I would vote against the bill making an appropriation in aid of the exposition."

HOUSE INVITED, T. O. Mr. Maynard had read in the House to-day an invitation from the Exposition Company to the members of Congress to make a pilgrimage to Jamestown on the 18th instant. Mr. Maynard said to-day that he thought there was no doubt that a very large number of senators and members would make the trip, and that he intended to go with them. He said that he intended to have the guests leave here on a chartered steamer on the afternoon of next Friday. Congress will probably adjourn early enough in the day to go to the steamer to get away by 4 o'clock. Jamestown will be reached at 8 o'clock the following morning. After an hour or two spent on the island the steamer will then take the guests down to Norfolk. Lunch will be served on the steamer, and the members will be given a banquet at the Monticello Hotel, Washington, when they will be met by the Exposition Company.

There will be speeches made by the Exposition Company, and the members of Congress will be given a tour of the island. Mr. Maynard says all arrangements have been made to make the trip so enjoyable that all who go on it will long remember it.

Representative Jones appeared before the House Committee on Railways and Canals yesterday in advocacy of an appropriation for the construction of a ship canal connecting the Delaware and Chesapeake bays. A number of representatives of Wilmington also appeared before the committee and urged the construction of the canal. It is probable that a resolution will pass the House authorizing the President to appoint a commission to investigate and report on the feasibility and desirability of the proposed waterway.

## MEMBERS COMING HOME.

Senator Daniel has gone to Lynchburg to attend to his legal business. He will be absent several days. Representative Lamb left for his home in Richmond to-night, with the expectation of returning to Washington Monday afternoon. Representative Glass also left for his home in Lynchburg this afternoon. He has gone to visit his brother, Mr. Robert Glass, who is seriously ill. Representative Glass does not expect to return to Washington for a week or ten days.

The Subcommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means to which was referred the bill forbidding the giving away of any article of value with manufactured tobacco, reported to-day a bill in favor of the passage of the bill. It is understood that the bill will be favorably reported to the House next week. This is the measure for which the national association of independent tobacco manufacturers has been fighting for a year or two. It may get through the House, but there is little reason to think that it will pass the Senate.

## Presidential Nominations.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The President to-day sent to the Senate the following nominations: Assistant Attorney-General—Charles H. Robb, Vermont. Postmaster: Alabama—Emily R. Lawrence, Birmingham. North Carolina—Thomas E. Wallace, Wilmington.

## President Cuts the Knot.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—The President has settled the contest which arose over the appointment of J. E. Wallace as postmaster, Miss Darby is the present postmaster, and was a candidate for reappointment. An effort was made a short time ago to secure the appointment of Mr. Wallace, who was former Governor Russell, but it failed. Wallace, it is understood, has the backing of J. S. Rollins, chairman of the Republican State Committee, and of the Republican organization generally.

## "CAR-BARNBANDITS" WILL ALL HANG

(By Associated Press.) CHICAGO, ILL., March 12.—Hanging for all was the verdict of the jury to-day in the first murder case against the so-called "car barn bandits"—Harvey VanDine, Peter Schneider and Gustav Martin. The three were charged with a desperate, all-day battle that started in a "dug-out" near Liverpool, Ind., where the trio had taken refuge after a series of remarkable crimes, including the murder of two constables of the Chicago City Jail in this city, the motive in each instance being robbery.

Emil Roebky, who was with the bandits in the dug-out, and who participated in the discovery of the hiding place of the other bandits, Marx entered a plea of guilty and begged for mercy, while the other bandits attempted to brazen out a plea of innocence. Epilepsy, the result of heredity, was also pleaded in the case of VanDine.

# DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Have You Rheumatism, Kidney, Liver or Bladder Trouble?

To Prove what SWAMP-ROOT, the Great Kidney, Liver and Bladder Remedy, will do for YOU, all our Readers May Have a Sample Bottle Sent Free by Mail.

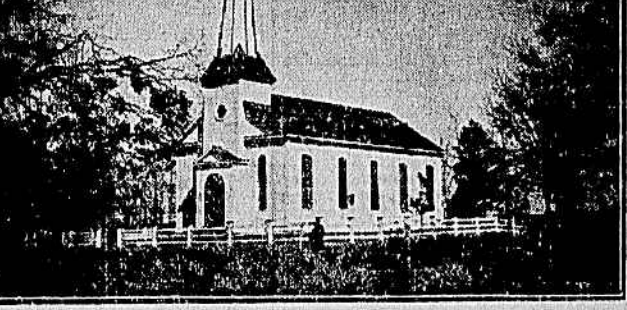


Pain or dull ache in the back is unmistakable evidence of kidney trouble. It is Nature's timely warning to show you that the track of health is not clear. If these danger signals are unheeded, more serious results are sure to follow. Bright's disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble, may steal upon you. The mild and extraordinary effect of the world-famous kidney and bladder remedy, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. A trial will convince anyone—and you may have a sample bottle free, by mail.

Gentlemen—I attribute my present good health to Swamp-Root. I suffered many years with kidney trouble and had an almost constant pain in my back. Your great remedy, Swamp-Root, cured my trouble, and I have since been perfectly well. Yours truly, B. H. Chaikier, Chief of Police, Ozark, Ala.

Lame back is only one symptom of kidney trouble—one of many. Other symptoms showing that you need Swamp-Root are, being obliged to pass water often during the day and to get up many times during the night, inability to hold your urine, smarting or irritation in passing, itching, or stinging in the urine, constant thirst of the bladder, uric acid, constant headache, dizziness, sleeplessness, nervousness, irregular heart-beating, rheumatism, bloating, irritability, worn-out feeling, lack of ambition, loss of flesh, yellow complexion.

If you water, when allowed to remain undisturbed in a glass or bottle for twenty-four hours, forms a sediment or settles to the bottom.



## CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.) MONTELEONE, VA., March 12.—One of the most handsome brick church structures in Loudoun county is Our Saviour Protestant Episcopal Church, at this place. The building was completed in 1881, and dedicated October 22, 1882. The architect was a Mr. West, of Richmond. Henry Saunders, of Ashland, was the contractor. The principal cost of the building and furnishing was paid by an endowment by a Mrs. Seymour, a wealthy Rhode Island lady, through the instrumentality of the Rev. Dr. Robert C. Taylor, of New York, who was for eighteen years Episcopal missionary to China.

The structure is a good-sized one, with a seating capacity of 150 people. The exterior is well finished, and it has a tall spire, which makes it very imposing in a country of lowly houses. The interior is well finished, having arched doors, windows and columns. It has an ideal situation on a slight elevation in the midst of a shady grove. The church is in old St. Martin's Parish, which also contains Trinity, St. Martin's and St. John's churches. The church of Our Saviour was regularly attended by Colonel William Nelson and Major John Page, and is the only church in the county, where, Dr. Thomas Nelson Page, while visiting at his home, "Oakland," in this county. The first rector was the Rev. Curtis Grubb.

Dr. Works against the Southern, involving alleged discrimination in cotton goods rates against Cincinnati, will be heard at Cincinnati April 6th.

## FORMAL OPENING OF MILLER AND RHODES' NEW STORES.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week Miller and Rhodes will celebrate the formal opening of their two connecting stores on Broad Street and Sixth Street. Practically the new Sixth Street portion has been occupied since the early portion of last December, but the entire store is to be known as the finest in the city. The new store will open its doors Tuesday morning, with the choicest collection of general merchandise ever seen in Richmond.

The firm has engaged Thelma Orchestra for Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday and concerts will be given in the store from 11 A. M. to 1:30 P. M., and 3:30 P. M. to 6 P. M., on each of these days. Tuesday's programme will be published in the Times-Dispatch, and in Tuesday's Times-Dispatch, Richmond people (and everybody else) are always welcome at Miller and Rhodes, whether to purchase or merely as visitors.

The firm simply repeats the standing invitation that already exists and bid their friends come and welcome during the special opening exercise this week.

The cost of the Religious Trusts and

Round Bale vs. Square Bale.

(By Associated Press.) WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12.—What is known as the Planters' Press Company cases, involving many disputed points between round bale and square bale cotton interests of the country, will be heard by the Interstate Commerce Commission in this city next Monday.

The cost of the Religious Trusts and

**GOLD SEAL CHAMPAGNE**

America's Best SPECIAL DRY—BRUT

Pure, dry and perfect, bouquet unexcelled. Made by the French process from the choicest grapes grown in our own vineyards. Excels every American Wine, and equals any French Champagne in quality, bouquet and flavor. Why purchase at twice as much for foreign labels?

No Dinner Complete Without It.

"GOLD SEAL" is sold everywhere and served at all leading clubs and restaurants.

Urbane Wine Co., Urbane, N. Y., Sole Makers.